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They confront us on all sides. Even the storing of food supplies shows how little sanitary requirements are regarded. One has only to walk through any of the bazaars to see heaps of grain on the roadside exposed to sewage dust or to notice food stuffs in small and dirty shops covered with flies, while close at hand are latrines and urinals with the surrounding soil saturated with filth and organic refuse of all kinds. The conclusion comes to by experts who have carefully studied the sanitary condition of Poona and its neighborhood is that its unhealthfulness is due to sewage contamination of the soil. * * * The pit and trench systems of sewerage are open to many objections, having had most disastrous effects upon the health of British troops and civil residents quartered in the cantonments. Poona is advantageously placed for efficient sanitation, provided that it makes use of its natural advantages and of modern sanitary methods. It has an abundant water supply which should be used for the removal of its sewage, but not for its disposal, for the entrance of the sewage of towns and cantonments into Indian rivers is altogether objectionable. The adoption of the septic-tank system is strongly advised, and in addition structural alterations in densely inhabited localities with attention to surface drainage.

With reference to the street cleaning of Poona, the Times says:

In the early morning the center of the ordinary cantonment road is swept and horse droppings brushed aside, right and left, and allowed to remain. Soon after the traffic of the day has commenced it is impossible to tell where the nuisance of the early morning existed.

What is said of Poona is true in large measure of other towns in India, and when one thinks of the large number of servants to whom Europeans must necessarily intrust the care of their food and the fetching of their water, the wonder is that so little enteric fever exists. The problem in Poona will be taken up seriously, in view of the great number of deaths among Europeans during the past four months.

Plague in the Bombay Presidency, 1903—Deaths among the inoculated.

Mortality from plague, 1896 to 1903.

1896	2, 086	1902	184, 752
1897	46, 944	1903	281, 269
1898	86, 191	Mean, 1896 to 1899	57, 954
1899	96, 596	Mean, 1900 to 1903	156, 869
1900	33, 196	Mean, 1896 to 1903	107, 412
1901	128, 259		

It will thus be seen that the plague mortality was worse than in any previous year since its outbreak in 1896.

Mortality in the several districts and provinces.

Provinces:	Per mille.
Southern	32. 85
Western	11. 50
Central	18. 39
Gujarat	11. 16
Sind	0. 85

The heaviest mortality was in the two districts, Belgaum and Dharwar, of the southern province. The details are as follows:

Plague incidence in two districts of southern province, 1903.

District.	Popula- tion.	Villages in dis- trict.	Villages attacked.	Deaths.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Belgaum	992, 262	1, 073	530	22, 255	22, 766	45, 021
Dharwar	1, 112, 612	1, 298	641	24, 007	23, 015	47, 022

In other words, 92,043 deaths, or 32.72 per cent of the total plague mortality for the Presidency, occurred in these two districts. The plague mortality in them was as follows:

	Per thousand.
Belgaum.....	45.37
Dharwar.....	42.26
Total for both districts.....	43.72

Monthly mortality.

The disease rose steadily from July of 1902, continued severe through the first quarter of 1903, and fell to a minimum in May and June. Notwithstanding the widespread and fatal character of the scourge, only 18.27 per cent of towns and villages were affected, as against 10.38 per cent last year.

In 7 towns plague was the cause of over half the general mortality, and in the remaining towns greatly raised the annual general death rate.

Plague deaths among the inoculated.

In compliance with Government orders, a record of those who had been inoculated with antiplague prophylactic and who subsequently died of plague was kept. To judge of the value of the prophylactic, a register of all persons inoculated should have been available, and a record then kept to show how many of these subsequently were attacked and died. The returns record merely the number of deaths among inoculated persons. Of 281,269 who died of plague during the year 1903, 2,156, or 0.76 per cent, had been thus inoculated at some previous date.

Fever in the Bombay Presidency, 1903.

Population of the Presidency in 1901, 18,481,362.

Mortality from fevers, 1892 to 1903.

1892.....	438,038	1900.....	543,319
1893.....	361,160	1901.....	291,951
1894.....	429,094	1902.....	270,845
1895.....	388,843	1903.....	259,704
1896.....	410,143	Mean, 1892 to 1897.....	405,488
1897.....	405,652	Mean, 1898 to 1903.....	301,763
1898.....	216,324	Mean, 1892 to 1903.....	353,626
1899.....	228,438	Mean, 1893 to 1902.....	354,577

Thus, with two exceptions, the deaths from fever are less than in any previous year since 1892, and are far less than the mean for the past six years. The comparison of the mean mortality for the first period with that of the second period of six years shows a tendency toward diminution in the fever mortality.

Of 259,704 deaths in 1903, there were 134,048 among males and 125,656 among females.

Classification of fevers.

"In the absence of registration, supported by medical diagnosis, it is impossible to ascertain what proportion of fevers in the districts of